

# THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

VOLUME I.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1852.

NUMBER 18.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY  
SHACKELFORD & ROWLAND.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
One copy in advance - \$2 00  
" " six months - 2 50  
" " at the end of the year - 3 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
For the first insertion of one square of fifteen lines or less, one dollar, each continuance twenty-five cents. Longer advertisements charged at the same rate.

One square three months four dollars; one square six months, seven dollars; one square one year ten dollars. Longer advertisements charged at the same rate. Yearly advertisements subject to two or three changes during the year. Less than a square charged as a square.

Cases will be required for all kinds of Job-work at the time the work is executed. All persons desiring advertisements inserted in the Messenger, will please hand them in by Wednesday evening of the week they wish them to appear.

All communications on business addressed to the editors must be pre-paid to insure attention. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editors. The above rates of subscription and for advertising will be strictly and invariably charged. Office on Main Street, opposite the "Webster House," the same occupied for the "Chronicle Office."

For the Weekly Messenger.  
MAY DAY.

"Haste thee, (May!) and bring with thee  
Jest and youthful Jollity!  
Quips and cranks and merry wiles,  
Nods and becks and wreathed smiles,  
Sport that wrinkled care derides,  
And laughter holding both his sides!  
And in thy right-hand lead thee  
The Mountain Nymph, sweet Lucy!"

The above exquisite lines of the great-  
est of England's Epic Poets, John Mil-  
ton, (written in his happy and beauti-  
ful period of his early manhood) sprang  
spontaneously to our memory and im-  
agination on Saturday last. If Eu-  
phrosyne, in heart-easing mirth, had  
herself selected the day, it could not  
have been better whereon to go a-may-  
ing. The sun shone brightly;—but the  
fervor of his rays was tempered by a  
breeze that gave vigor and elasticity to  
every youthful and impressive frame.

The young ladies of the Madison Fe-  
male Academy commemorated the time-  
honored Spring festival, in an exceed-  
ingly simple, but yet most enjoyable  
manner, in a beautiful grove adjacent  
to the hospitable residence of Gen.  
John Miller. There was no parade or  
ostentatious display; but about ten  
o'clock the fair pupils, in the neat yet  
simple attire appropriate to school-girls  
and suited to the purpose of spending a  
day in the country, proceeded quietly  
to the chosen retreat. The change from  
dusty streets and brick walls to the en-  
amelled turf, the warbling woodland, the  
sloping vale, the breezy hill-side, and  
the shadowing trees was so refreshing  
and animating that, as soon as the pro-  
cession was dismissed by the Principal,  
a dozen gay parties were off in different  
directions and to different amusements,  
while others reclined on the grass under  
the grateful shade. Happy creatures!  
It was a spectacle to recall the most  
jaded spirits—to recall visions of joy-  
ous childhood and ardent youth to a  
sexagenarian

"To bring back the hour  
Of glory in the grass, of splendor in the  
flower,"

to the most care-worn veteran of trade  
or professional life, and make him feel  
"There was a time when meadow grove and  
stream,  
The earth and every common sight  
To him did seem  
Appareled in celestial light—  
The glory and the freshness of a dream!"

About one o'clock the various groups  
were called from their sportive toils to  
a bountiful feast. The cloth was laid  
on a table of Nature's own workman-  
ship, and the bright-eyed guests "lay  
along" the green margins of the board,  
in truly classical and antique fashion.  
Had we the gift of *Ariel* to have fitted  
about among them, or "the pen of a  
ready writer" to have indited the sallies  
of wit and humor which were produced  
by this assemblage of Youth and Hope  
and Genius, at so genial a moment, un-  
der bright skies and in fine weather, we  
might make the oldest nerves tingle, as  
if a second Spring-time had come upon  
their mortal life. And were we at lib-  
erty to mention names, one might ex-  
press the gratitude of the whole Pic-  
nic Party to—and—&c. &c., but it  
is unnecessary, as in this community  
their names are associated, on all occa-  
sions of the kind, with whatever is most  
elegant, refined and hospitable, as well  
as whatever is most attractive in the  
mingled sweetness and dignity of femi-  
nine manners.

When, as old Homer would have said,  
"the desire of food was taken away,"—  
the several parties again betook them-  
selves to their several shade-trees, to play  
"graces," &c., &c., &c.

"And what to them was the world beside,  
With all its change of time and tide,  
This May Day, bright on Earth and Sky,  
Was Heaven to their mind and eye!"

Hark! what are those sounds from un-  
derneath that wild Cherry-tree?  
A cluster of uplifted faces and beaming  
eyes surround a child of tender years,  
who, with the sod for a stage, a stump  
for her side-scan, two lofty and umbra-

geous trees for her columns of support,  
and the soft blue Heaven for her canopy,  
is reciting—with looks, gesture, tone  
of voice all harmonizing to the senti-  
ments she pours forth. Another and  
another succeed, and the entranced au-  
ditors acknowledge, with brimming eyes  
and feeling hearts, that the melody and  
expressiveness of speech are not less ad-  
mirable and affecting than those of mu-  
sic—especially when set off by juvenile  
talents.

As the shadows of the trees begin to  
lengthen, the young folks "tired of  
play," are suddenly invigorated by the  
appearance on the ground of a gallant  
band of amateurs; whose enlivening  
strains lend light wings to the remain-  
ing hours.

On the whole, this commemoration  
of the Spring Festival was calculated  
to impress upon all the lasting lesson of  
the superiority of a life of pure, peace-  
ful, and contented enjoyment, and ben-  
eficial exertion to the more seductive  
pleasures whereof so many are slaves.

"This our life, exempt from public haunts,  
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running  
brooks,  
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

OBSERVER.

EVERY MAN HAS HIS PRICE.—Was the  
doctrine of a celebrated politician, and  
he doubtless judged mankind by him-  
self, and those with whom he was  
brought in contact. Dishonest men are  
the most suspicious of dishonesty in  
others, and while honest men have as  
little to do with them as possible, their  
principal associations are necessarily  
with the class to which they belong.—  
But to infer that all are dishonest be-  
cause some are, is unsupported by ob-  
servation. The man who charges another  
with dishonesty without proof of it,  
according to Dr. Paley's Moral Philoso-  
phy, tells an untruth. No man can in-  
nocently assert as true what he does not  
know to be such. Were the doctrines  
of Dr. Paley adhered to, much mis-  
chief would be prevented, and society  
be improved in morals, for one of the  
ten suffers from slanderers who, like Sir  
Robert Walpole, think all men as dis-  
tinct from moral honesty and honor as they  
themselves are. To an honorable mind  
these accusations are annoying. Al-  
though some of the ancient philosophers  
affected to despise the shafts aimed at  
them by the malicious, who wished to  
undermine an enviable and well-earned  
reputation, or by insidiously blasting  
the fair fame of an honest man, remove  
him out of their ambitious path, yet  
their replies showed that they felt keenly  
the stings of ingratitude and envy;  
indeed, he who does not feel either more  
or less than a man. But of all ingrat-  
itude, that of foreigners who, Dickens-  
like, come to this country, partake of  
our hospitality, and then abuse us is  
worst. That portion of the press which  
from principle opposes the pretensions  
of inflated foreigners, is sure to come in  
for a large share of vituperation, as is  
exhibited by the conduct of Lola Montes  
in the suits she has brought against  
several presses in New York. With the  
pen Lola is amply able to defend herself,  
and her letters published in the New  
York papers show her to be one of the  
most extraordinarily gifted women  
living. But she takes some other  
adventurers that seek our shores for a  
brief time, and then return to Europe  
and ridicule the gullibility of the peo-  
ple of this country, and represent the  
fooleries of the few as the standard of in-  
telligence of the many. It cannot be  
denied that follies are committed, and  
that a portion of the press is made the  
medium to promote the views of arant  
humbugs—some papers through ignor-  
ance, others possibly through venality.  
By venality we do not mean alone cash  
in hand, but a truckling to what is  
thought may become popular. The du-  
ty of every man is to tell the truth, and  
with editors this is particularly incum-  
bent.—Cin. Com.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMON CARRI-  
ERS.—A case of much importance to busi-  
ness men and common carriers has  
just been decided by the Supreme Court  
of Pennsylvania. The parties to the  
suit were Chateaux vs. Leech. The  
plaintiffs were the owners and consignees  
of twenty-four packages of furs, which  
were delivered to the defendant's agents  
at Cincinnati, for transportation and deliv-  
ery to plaintiffs at New York. A bill of  
lading was given, in the words  
"Pittsburg" was printed, indicating that  
the defendants argued, that the risk was  
to commence until the goods had arrived  
at Pittsburg. The goods were placed by  
the defendant's agents on board the  
steamer Defiance, which was snagged on  
her way to Pittsburg, whereby the  
packages became wet. The defendants  
did nothing toward drying the furs, pre-  
serving them, and they were rendered of  
little value, and the difference being agreed  
upon, and for this amount the verdict  
was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs in the  
court below. On the defendant's appeal was  
taken to the Supreme Court of Pennsyl-  
vania, when the judgment of the court  
below was affirmed.

"LONG MAY IT WAVE."—Gen. Wayne,  
it is said, announced to General Wash-  
ington the victory of Stony Point, thus  
laconically:  
"STONY POINT, 2 o'clock, A. M.,  
July 16th, 1779."

DEAR GENERAL.—The American flag  
waves here! Yours truly,  
ANTHONY WAYNE.

He that embarks in the voyage of  
life will always wish to advance rather  
by the impulse of the wind than the  
strokes of the oar; and many founder in  
their passage, while they are waiting  
for the gale.

JOHNSON.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

SENATE.—Mr. Hunter spoke in opposi-  
tion to the amendment for additional  
aid to the Collins' line and in reply to  
those who advocated the measure.—  
When he concluded, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The joint resolution to print  
100,000 copies of the mechanical por-  
tion of the patent office report was taken  
up.

Mr. Clingman moved to recommit the  
resolution with instructions to report  
what, if any, arrangements have been  
made to execute the public printing.

A long and protracted debate ensued  
and before definite action, they adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

SENATE.—Mr. Fisk presented a mem-  
orial of the New York Legislature asking  
for an equal distribution of public  
lands for educational and other pur-  
poses.

Mr. Hall presented a petition against  
the Government employing laborers on  
Sunday.

Mr. Sumner presented a resolution  
of the Legislature of Massachusetts ur-  
ging a liberal grant of land for the es-  
tablishment of a National agricultural  
school.

Mr. Underwood gave notice of his in-  
tention to introduce a bill to repeal all  
excepting the law giving compensation  
to members of Congress and introduce  
a new system of compensation.

Mr. Mallory introduced a bill estab-  
lishing a steam mail line from Califor-  
nia to China, via the Sandwich Is-  
lands.

The Wisconsin railroad bill was taken  
up and passed.

The bill granting land to Michigan to  
aid in the construction of a railroad ac-  
ross a peninsula of land of that State;  
passed.

The bill granting land to same for a  
railroad from Milwaukee to Grand Traver-  
se Bay and thence to the straits of  
Michilimacine, was ordered to be en-  
grossed.

The deficiency bill was then taken  
up.

The debate on the Collins' line ad-  
justment was continued.

HOUSE.—Mr. Freeman, from the  
Committee on Public Lands, reported  
several bills granting the right of way  
and lands to Mississippi, Louisiana, Il-  
linois, Indiana, and Arkansas for rail-  
road purposes; referred.

The House renewed the consideration  
of the resolution to print the patent of-  
fice report.

The proposition of Mr. Clingman,  
made yesterday, was adopted.

The homestead bill was then taken up  
in the committee of the whole.

The first section of the bill as origi-  
nally reported, provided that every man  
or widow, who is head of a family and  
a citizen of the United States, shall from  
and after the passage of this act, be en-  
titled to enter, free of cost, one quarter  
section of a vacant and unappropriated  
land, to be located in a body, in con-  
formity with legal subdivisions of pub-  
lic lands, and after the same shall have  
been amended.

The Committee on Agriculture, to  
which the bill was referred, reported an  
amendment to this section confining the  
provision to those who were citizens on  
the 1st of January, 1852, and who were  
not owners of any lands nor worth  
\$500, and who had not disposed of his  
or her land for the purpose of taking the  
benefit of this act.

Several other amendments were offer-  
ed and rejected.

The committee rose without acting on  
the last section.

A resolution was introduced to ad-  
journal from 1st of June to the 4th of Ju-  
ly, in order to put the hall in summer  
trim and allow the members to attend  
the convention; without action the  
House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

SENATE.—The private calendar was  
postponed in order to take up the defi-  
ciency bill granting the right of way  
and donation of public lands to Alabama  
to aid in the construction of the Mobile  
and Girard railroad; ordered to be en-  
grossed.

The deficiency bill was taken up and  
Mr. Cass advocated increasing aid to  
the Collins' line, and continued his  
speech until adjournment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stanton of Ky., read a  
long report from the Committee on  
Printing. The report states that Boyd  
Hamilton, the contractor for the public  
printing, had in no instance complied  
with the terms of contract. The com-  
mittee had contracted with Donaldson  
& Armstrong of the "Union," and Gid-  
don & Co. of the "Republic," for what  
work Hamilton could not execute. He  
explained the grounds of action of the  
committee. The House having instruc-  
ted the committee to let out the printed  
to the lowest bidder, they reported that  
it is illegal and they cannot comply  
with the requirements of the instruc-  
tions. A long debate ensued, and the  
bill was postponed until Wednesday.

The private calendar was taken up.—  
Mr. Stanton gave notice of his inten-  
tion to call up the Pennsylvania con-  
testation case on Thursday. The  
House then adjourned until Monday.

MEXICO.—We have advices from Aca-  
pulco by way of Panama, to the 13th,  
and the city of Mexico to the 7th ult.  
These accounts were brought by the  
Golden Gate to Panama. They confirm  
the report of the defeat of the Tehuante-  
pec treaty in the Mexican Congress. The  
report via New Orleans stated that there  
was one vote in its favor. That from  
Acapulco states that it was received by  
express at Acapulco, just as the Golden  
Gate was leaving. The steamship Com-  
stockton, seized by the Mexican authori-  
ties had broken the United States Gov-  
ernment Seals, and pulled down the A-  
merican flag.

## How to Teach Right Principles.

MORTAL POWER OF A GOOD SCHOOL.

Perhaps the following piece from the  
New York Observer, may help parents to  
form correct opinions of what they ought  
to expect, and teachers, of what they  
ought to aim at, in the training of their  
pupils.

Mr. C. for several years had charge of  
a district school, now numbering nearly  
two hundred pupils. It is in the midst  
of a populous manufacturing village,  
having a full share of its rude and vic-  
ious youth, who have never learned at  
home either morals or manners. To this  
field, not peculiarly inviting for one  
who wished to find school keeping an  
easy life, Mr. C. was called. There was  
some complaint in the district, because  
he was to receive a larger salary than  
had usually been given. But it was re-  
plied that good teachers could not be  
obtained for a pittance, and so Mr. C.  
came. He began by enacting a few sim-  
ple rules, of obvious propriety, to which  
he enforced strict obedience. While he  
did not hesitate to punish, (and that se-  
verely,) when necessary, he made his  
appeals to the honor and conscience of  
his pupils, and by a firm course of moral  
and intellectual discipline, secured  
their respect and love. Thenceforward  
his work was easy, and his school is  
eminently prosperous. The house is  
comfortable and pleasant, and the  
grounds are tastefully laid out with  
shrubbery and flowers. The experiment  
of converting a school-yard into a gar-  
den, was at first the subject only of mirth  
to the skeptical. The idea that boys  
could be made to let shrubs and roses  
alone "was rich." But the thing was  
tried. The grounds were prepared, and  
every child brought some kind of tree or  
bush to be planted there. The fences  
bordered with flowers, which grew as  
vigorously and looked as tastefully,  
and preserved as carefully as though planted  
everywhere else than near a village  
school. Adjoining these grounds is the  
garden of Mr. C., who has cultivated  
a variety of nice fruit. Close to the di-  
vision fence stands a tree lately loaded  
with delicious peaches, and bending  
with tempting proximity over the boys  
play yard. Mr. C.—proposed to pick  
the fruit while unripe, to save the tree  
from destruction.

"No," said Mr. C., "let it remain. I  
think my scholars will not disturb it."

One day at the close of the school, the  
children were addressed by the teacher  
as follows:

"I presume you have all observed a  
fruit tree which hangs over the division  
fence, and would like very much to pick  
some of the peaches there are upon it."  
But as the tree stands upon Mr. C.'s  
side, to whom does it belong?

School. "To Mr. C."

Mr. C. "But to whom does the fruit  
belong, that hangs over our side?"

School. "To Mr. C."

Mr. C. "And would it be unjust to  
deprive him of it?"

School. "Yes, sir."

Mr. C. "All who think so, and are  
willing to abstain from transgressing on  
Mr. C.'s property, may hold up the  
right hand."

Every hand was raised.

Mr. C. "I am glad to see so unani-  
mous an expression of right feeling on  
your part, and expect you to act accord-  
ingly. Should any of the fruit as it  
ripens fall into your ground, it will be  
proper for you to toss it over into his  
garden."

From that time nothing more was  
said on the subject. The children were  
left to play by themselves as usual; but  
to Mr. C.'s surprise his fruit was un-  
disturbed. Even that which fell from  
the tree was thrown over into his  
grounds. At length when the peaches  
were ripe, they were presented by him  
to Mr. C. for the school. The chil-  
dren were again called together, com-  
mended for their conduct, and reminded  
that in the gift now presented them they  
had an illustration of truth, that "Hon-  
esty is the best policy; and that it was  
always safest to do right."

Mr. C. was appointed to gather  
the fruit, and then altogether sat down  
to the rich repast with a far better re-  
lish than if it had been taken unpermit-  
ted, and eaten with a consciousness of  
having done a wrong and mean act.

A few days since I saw the school  
with nearly 1000 other children, gather-  
ing in a beautiful grove, with their  
teacher and friends behaving as orderly,  
and singing as heartily, and looking as  
bright and happy, as good and well edu-  
cated children only can do.

The fact to which I have alluded, sug-  
gests obviously that the District School,  
properly conducted, is the best Police  
system that can possibly be devised.—  
Such teachers as Mr. C. will prevent  
what a thousand judges and lawyers  
could not cure. Who need ever fear that  
children thus early trained to act justly  
and honorably, will be found in poor  
houses and penitentiaries. How many  
watchmen would it have required to  
preserve Mr. C.'s fruit? Yet a few  
words from Mr. C. prevented the least  
trespass upon it.

One of the grandest features of our  
State, is the system of public schools.—  
It excels its railroads and canals. It is  
the personification of republicanism.  
Its results on public morals will be in-  
calculable.

I lately heard a parent say he could  
not think of sending his son to a dis-  
trict school. He wanted him to associ-  
ate with the sons of gentlemen. It so  
happens that the boy whom Mr. C. has  
had the most trouble with is the "son of  
a gentleman." Children of "common peo-  
ple" come to school to learn, not to show  
their independence and want of control,  
and from this class of youth, supplied  
by the District School with the means of  
education, will spring most of our useful  
citizens and eminent men, leaving far  
behind them those who, born to a for-  
tune or reared in luxury, have had so fortu-  
nously to their genius, or spur to their  
industry.

The best economy is to secure the best  
teachers, and not the cheapest. This is

seen in the case of Mr. C. One might  
have been employed at half his salary,  
who would have scolded and whipped  
with twice his strength of lungs and  
muscles. But the Committee wanted a  
teacher, and were willing to pay him  
for his services; and the result has pro-  
ved their wisdom.

KISSING.—The sweetness of kissing  
depends with us altogether on the sly-  
ness of the thing. Take our word for  
it, the stolen draughts are most deli-  
cious. We would rather be "cut up  
into cat fish bait," than to kiss a girl in  
company. Besides, there is great dan-  
ger in promiscuous kissing which is indulg-  
ed in at parties. Ten to one if your  
lips do not, at the very moment after  
they have been revelling in the most ec-  
static enjoyment, come pop upon those  
of some old girl, so sure that you can-  
not get the taste of the bitters out of  
your mouth for a week. No! no! kiss-  
ing in public is not the way to man-  
age it; it destroys the reverence with  
which man delights to wrap the female  
sex, and none but a bungler will resort to  
it. If you want to enjoy a kiss in all  
its raciness—a kiss at once delicate, airy  
and spirituelle, yet one that will cause  
every pulse in your body to thrill with  
ecstasy—get your little charmer into a  
corner of a sofa, before a cozy fire of  
a freezing night—steal your arm around  
her waist—take her hand gently in your  
own—and then draw her tenderly to-  
wards you, "kiss her a long, sweet kiss,  
as if you were a bee sucking honey from  
a flower."—There's true kissing for you.

In the eastern part of Delaware coun-  
ty, New York, resides B.—a justice of  
the peace and a sensible man, but by  
common consent the ugliest looking in-  
dividual in the county; being long,  
gaunt, sallow, and awry, with a gait  
like a kangaroo. One day he was out  
hunting, and met a man on foot and a-  
lone, who was longer, gaunter, uglier  
by all odds, than himself. He could  
give the "Squire" fifty and beat him.  
Without a word, B.—raised his gun and  
deliberately leveled it at the stranger.  
"For goodness sake, don't shoot," shout-  
ed the man in great alarm. "Stranger,"  
replied B.—"I swore, ten years ago,  
that if ever I met a man uglier than I  
was, I would shoot him; and you are  
the first one I have ever seen." The  
stranger, after taking a careful survey of  
his rival, replied, "Wal, captain, if I  
look any vusser than you do, shoot! I  
don't want to live no longer."

Knickerbocker.

INDICATIONS OF LOVE.—A good story  
is told of a rustic youth and a country  
girl, who sat facing each other at the  
supper-table of a husking party. The  
youth, smitten with the charms of the  
beautiful maid, only vented his passion  
in sly looks, and now and then touch-  
ing Patty's toe with his foot under the  
table. At that time, there being no  
Bloomers, the girl, either fearful of the  
purity of her stockings, or determined to  
make the youth express what he appear-  
ed so warmly to feel, bore with his ad-  
vances a little while in silence, when  
she cried out, "Look here, if you love  
me, tell me so; but don't dirty my stock-  
ings!"

EMIGRATION TO MINNESOTA.—The o-  
pening of navigation to St. Paul brought  
with it a strong tide of emigration to  
the fertile young territory. The Min-  
nesotian of April 24th notices the arri-  
val of a large number of land-lookers,  
mostly farmers, and the thorough-  
fares into the country are crowded with  
new-comers.

The "New York Western Farm and  
Village Association" have an advance  
corps of some 300 families on the way  
to Minnesota. They have made a selec-  
tion of lands on Rolling-Stone creek,  
a few miles above Wabasha Prairie. It  
is not a Fourier or Socialist association,  
but simply a company of farmers and  
mechanics, organized for the purpose of  
mutual assistance and protection in  
their efforts to find homes in the West.  
Low Jour.

A DOCTOR AS A DOCTOR.—A self-  
sufficient humbug who took up the busi-  
ness of physician, and pretended to a  
deep knowledge of the healing art, was  
once called upon to visit a young man  
afflicted with apoplexy. Bolus gazed  
long and hard, felt his pulse and pocket,  
looked at his tongue and his wife,  
and finally gave vent to the following  
opinion:

"I think he's a gone fellow."

"No, no," he exclaimed the sorrowing  
wife, "do not say that."

"Yes," returned Bolus, lifting up his  
hat and eyes heavenward at the same  
time; "I do say so, there isn't any hope,  
not the least mite—he's got an  
attack of nihil fit in his lost frontis—"

"Where?" cried the started wife.

"In his lost frontis, and he can't be  
cured without some trouble and a great  
deal of pains. You see his whole plan-  
etary system is defanged; firstly, his vox  
populi is pressin' on his advalorus; se-  
condly his cuticular cutaneous has  
swelled considerably if not more; thirdly  
and lastly, his solar ribs are in a con-  
cussed state, and he ain't got any mon-  
ey, consequently he's bound to die."

There is but one way of secur-  
ing universal equality to man, and that  
is to regard every honest employment  
as honorable, and then for every man to  
learn, in whatsoever state he may be, to  
be therewith content, and to fulfill  
with strict fidelity the duties of his sta-  
tion, and to make every condition a post  
of honor.

As life is a day's journey, and we  
are all travelers, and bound to, "put up"  
somewhere, it would be well for us to  
look out beforehand that comfortable  
lodgings are secured when our trip shall  
be cut short by the night of death.—  
Money won't give one a pick of cham-  
bers in the mansion of our Fathers a-  
bove.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—There is in many  
families an impression that the boys  
soon grow beyond a mother's control or  
influence, and that while it is expected  
that the girls should still be obedient to  
the mother, the sons must at a certain  
age be left to the father. Thus insensi-  
bly they imbibed the feeling that they  
are above the mother's authority. The  
mother feeling that she has no power  
to govern them, the father is away and  
his whole mind is engrossed with other  
cares and the boys are left uncontrolled.  
This is the influential cause of the ruin  
of thousands of families. Probably  
there is not one who will read this page,  
who cannot call to mind many illustra-  
tions of the truth of this statement.—  
Here is a lost son dying in the fore-  
castle of a ship, far away upon the ocean.  
Why is he there, far from his own pleas-  
ant fireside and the love of home? Be-  
cause his mother relinquished her con-  
trol over her boy. Here is a mutilated  
corpse upon the blood-stained fields of  
Mexico. The form is that of the grace-  
ful youth, whose fair cheek is darkened  
brown by the southern sun. Why has  
this young man plunged into the bull-  
dog scenes of human butchery, and come  
to this untimely and disgraceful death?  
It is because his mother did not try to  
retain that influence which a mother only  
can exert. The idea is a totally er-  
roneous one, that a son by nature feels  
that there is an inferiority in a woman,  
and that it is not manly to obey his  
mother. The natural feeling is just the  
reverse, and a judicious mother can  
maintain control over a son as long as  
she can over a daughter. Indeed a well  
educated son feels a pride in being ob-  
edient to his mother. There is a chival-  
rous feeling, a sense of honor, connec-  
ted with such submission, which is high-  
ly pleasurable to every ingenious mind.  
Napoleon, who was one of the keenest  
of observers, attributed the formation  
of his character to his mother's influ-  
ence. "The man," said he, "is what  
his mother makes him. France wants  
mothers."—Rev. John S. C. Abbott.

THE NEW LAW OF LIBEL IN NEW YORK.  
—The following is the official draught of  
the new law of libel, as we find it in  
the Albany Argus. It was passed by the  
New York Legislature, on the 7th ult-  
imo:

1. In all cases where a libel has been  
or may hereafter be published in any new-  
spaper in this State against any person  
residing therein, the accused shall be  
indicted and the trial thereof shall be  
had in either the county where the said  
paper was or may hereafter be publish-  
ed, or in any county where the party  
libelled shall reside, but the defendant  
may in all cases claim the right, by  
motion to the Supreme Court in the dis-  
trict where he resides, to be tried in the  
county where the libel was or may here-  
after be printed, on executing a bond to  
the complainant, in the penal sum of not  
less than two hundred and fifty nor  
more than one thousand dollars, in the  
discretion of the court, conditioned, in  
case the defendant be convicted, for the  
payment of all the complainant's reason-  
able and necessary traveling expen-  
ses incurred in going to and from his  
place of residence and the place of trial  
and the expenses in attendance on the  
trial, in the prosecution of defendant.

Such bond shall be signed by two suffi-  
cient sureties, to be approved by any  
judge of any court of record exercising  
criminal jurisdiction; and in no case  
shall such defendant be indicted for the  
printing or publication of a single libel  
in more than one county of the State.

2. In all cases where a libel has been  
or may hereafter be printed or published  
against any person not a resident of this  
State, the accused shall be indicted and  
the trial thereof shall be had in the  
county where the said libel was or may  
hereafter be printed and published.

3. In all cases where such paper not  
upon its face purport to be or to have  
been printed and published in a particu-  
lar county of this State, the ac-  
cused may be indicted and the trial  
thereof had in any one county where  
the said paper has been or may hereafter  
be circulated.

4. Nothing in this act contained shall  
abridge or in any manner affect the  
right or power of any competent court  
to change the place of trial of indict-  
ments for libel in the manner now  
provided by law.

5. This act shall take effect immedi-  
ately.

BENEFIT OF PRESSING THE EARTH.—  
A few years since, I was employed, to  
make a garden. The soil was gravel



# WEEKLY MESSENGER.

J. M. SHACKELFORD, EDITOR.  
S. V. ROWLAND, EDITOR.

RICHMOND, MAY 14, 1852.

We are authorized to say that Judge Goodloe is not a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in this District.

See advertisement of Mr. J. W. Gilbert in another column.

See advertisement of Mr. James March, of Lexington, in another column.

See advertisement of Oldham Farm for sale, Mr. John Crook.

See advertisement of Messrs. Irvine & Field's Stage Lines, in another part of this paper.

**LADIES' FAIR.**—By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the ladies of the Methodist Church hold a Fair on the 25th inst. The object is a laudable one, and a large attendance of our citizens, with full purses and liberal hearts, will be in decided good taste, both purses and hearts to be opened, of course.

See advertisement of Messrs. Thompson & Van Dusen, Lexington. They are in receipt of a large stock of House Furnishing Goods, Carpets, &c.

Read advertisement of Messrs. S. S. CUTLER & Co., Jewellers, Lexington, Ky., who have on hand a very large and handsome assortment of Diamond Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver and Plated Ware. Messrs. C. & Co. are clever, accommodating gentlemen, who deserve to succeed, and we cheerfully recommend any of our readers who may visit Lexington to purchase articles in their line, to give them a call.

Upon our first page will be found a beautifully written communication giving an account of the Pic-nic held by the young ladies of the Madison Female Academy on the 1st inst., to which we invite attention. The occasion was an interesting one, and how could it have been otherwise when it was graced by so many lovely and bewitching young misses, whose bright smiles and beautiful faces eloquently mirrored the pure and noble impulses of their happy, joyous hearts—and we are pleased to be able to give our readers so graphic a description of it as is contained in the article of "Observer."

**WESTMINSTER REVIEW.**—The American edition of this valuable quarterly, re-published by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York, for April has been received. As usual its pages are filled with entertaining and instructive matter. The number before us contains 12 excellent papers, all of which will very well repay an attentive perusal. The Government of India, Physical Puritanism, Europe: its Condition and Prospects, A Theory of Population, Shelley and the Letters of Poets, The Commerce of Literature, The Early Quaker and Quakerism, Lord Palmerston and his Policy, Contemporary Literature of England, Contemporary Literature of America, Contemporary Literature of Germany, and Contemporary Literature of France are the articles contained in the April number of the Review. We cheerfully commend this work, as also the London Quarterly Review, the Edinburgh Review, the North British Review and Blackwood's Magazine, all of which are re-published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York, at \$10 for the five works; \$3 for each Review, and \$3 for Blackwood's Magazine.

**GEN. SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE.**—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, in the Daily of the 10th inst., says "we know Gen. Scott to be in favor of maintaining the compromise." Mr. P. has just returned from Washington, and this avowal from him certainly ought to settle the question as to the position of Gen. Scott upon the compromise, as he would not have spoken so positively without having authority and good grounds for so doing. Will not the Louisville editors now cease to prate that Gen. Scott is doubtful upon the finality of the compromise? However, truth to them is stranger than fiction, and they would rather imagine to themselves a state of case, to stating a case as it exists. With many of them, a great proclivity to falsehood and misrepresentation is the predominant trait of character.

**MR. CLAY'S HEALTH.**—The latest advices from Washington represent Mr. Clay as in a feeble condition, gradually sinking. He may, his physicians say, survive weeks or months, and may die at any hour. He is conscious of his condition and perfectly resigned. The physical man is frail, but the intellectual man bright and active. May the hand of time be gently laid on him!

The Charleston Mercury announces that Mr. Burt has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Hon. CHARLES ANDREWS, a member of Congress from Maine, died at Paris, Me., on the 30th ult. In the Senate and House of Representatives the usual resolutions upon such occasions have been adopted.

**HON. LYNN BOYD—THE PRESIDENCY.**—We thought when it was announced some time since that the life of Lynn Boyd had been circulated in either House of Congress, that some hiring had prepared his biography for pay, and that the idea of Lynn Boyd being a candidate for the Presidency had never surprised the brain of any living being beside the honorable gentleman himself, and his feed biographer, but it seems that really some other person has discovered that Lynn Boyd is a "sagacious statesman," who ought to be made President of the United States!! This great discovery has been reserved to some one of the "old Dominion," who in a late number of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, has perpetrated a fulsome eulogium of Lynn Boyd, in which he heralds the astounding fact to the world that his pet is a "sagacious statesman," and as he has never filled any other office than that of legislator, that "the peaceful olive, not the bloody laurel, crowns his brow." This gifted son of Virginia, for he must be a man of imagination and fancy, else he could not have conjured up such a thought as that Lynn Boyd is a "sagacious statesman," should be careful how he breaks so wonderful, so strange, so wild a discovery to the world, lest he drive many a mad with so unlooked-for an announcement.

The author of the sketch of the life and character of Lynn Boyd above alluded to, in the course of his article has shown the spirit and ability of a sagacious statesman, and without being a candidate for the Convention to remodel the Constitution of his State, he introduced and popularized the doctrine that all officers, judicial or otherwise, are agents of the people: deriving their authority from them, exercising their trusts for them, and should be elected by them and be amenable to them at stated intervals by election, and the organic law of Kentucky now conforms to that movement. Wonderful man indeed is Lynn Boyd to have made this grand discovery! Surely for this single evidence of his sagacity as a statesman, he deserves the admiration of the nation, and the highest office in the gift of the American people!

But to be serious, and speak candidly, we regard Lynn Boyd as the very weakest man who has ever held a seat in Congress as long as he has. He has never given the world a single evidence of great intellect or profound statesmanship. His mind has never been shocked with any original idea save that he ought to be President! He is a man of narrow contracted mind; a bitter partisan and suppliant tool, and has already been elevated to higher places than his capacity and character merit. He has never originated any scheme in or out of Congress that would be creditable to a backwoods jock-leg county court lawyer. To talk of such a man for the Presidency is almost sacrilege. The thought is degrading, and cannot be entertained by any good patriot, whose head and heart is right.

The Rev. ROBERT L. BRECK, delivered two very fine discourses to the congregation of the Presbyterian Church in this place on last Sabbath, and we regret to say they are the last we shall hear from him for some time, as he left the next day with his family for Macon, Ga., the place of his future residence, whither he has been called by the Presbyterian church of that city as their pastor. We congratulate the church of Macon on the wise choice they have made, believing in the Rev. Mr. Breck all their most sanguine hopes and expectations will be more than realized. Although yet quite young in years, he has advanced very far in that knowledge and "wisdom which cometh down from above, which is pure, peaceable, gentle, easily to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and hypocrisy." Mr. B. is a gentleman of urbane, agreeable manners, dignified bearing and fine talents, and bids fair soon to be ranked among the first class of clergymen of that branch of the church to which he belongs. He bears with him to his new home, the kind wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this community, who have known him from his childhood, and by whom he is highly esteemed.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—The Legislature of this State assembled at Newport, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. The Senate was organized by the appointment of Benj. F. Thurston, of Providence, as clerk. In the House of Representatives, Hon. Alfred Bosworth (Whig), of Warren, was chosen speaker; Wingate Hayes and Thomas C. Greene, of Providence, clerks. The two houses in grand committee received and counted the votes cast at the recent election for State officers, and declared the following officers elected: Governor—Elisha Harris, Whig; Lieutenant—S. G. Arnold, Whig; Secretary of State—A. Potter, Dem.; Attorney General—W. S. Burges, Dem.; Treasurer—Edwin Wilbur, Dem.

**UNITED STATES MINT.**—The coinage at this institution for the past month of April amounted to \$3, 537,930 \$2—of which there were 462,044 pieces of gold of the value of \$3,474,138; and 1,806,444 pieces of silver (dimes, half dimes, and three cent pieces) of the value of \$823,106; and 1,170,000 cents.

Kossuth will soon take his departure from our shores, not, however, to bend his steps to his father-land, but to England, where he proposes to make his future residence, at least for the present. Than Louis Kossuth, no greater humbug ever came from the "olden east to the new west" to cater to the passions of the people for money. Not only as a humbug did he come to this country; he came an impostor too. Upon the good sense and generous impulses of our people he has greatly presumed. By our government he was invited to take up his residence in this country, and in order to enable him to reach our shores, a national ship was ordered to bear him from the land of his captivity to the asylum and home of the oppressed. He came to our country, but not to make it his home; he came to raise money, to interpret for us the farewell address of Washington, and to instruct our government in the line of duty we should pursue toward other nations. He came and was warmly received, but his conduct has caused many who admired him and sympathized with him and his countrymen, to regard him as a vain, presumptuous, selfish man, who is seeking to get material aid pretending for the cause of Hungary, but really to enable him live in style in England, whose institutions he so eloquently lauded in his speeches in that country.

The sons and daughters of the "old world" have learned that our people are all possessed of large hearts and liberal souls, and they have fiddled and danced and sung them out of millions of dollars, enough almost to have established a system of free schools from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in which the youth of the land could have been trained for usefulness and to intelligence. In an Ellsler, a Celeste, an Ole Bull, a Lind, a Hays, and a Lola Montes, our people have found magnets to attract their dimes, as their admiration for dancing and music is great, and not at all regulated or prescribed by any calculation of dollars and cents. To these persons they have given their money liberally, but of all the humbugs who have crossed the briny deep to relieve our people of their "loose change," none will compare with Kossuth: he is one most splendid humbug! By his powers of eloquence, and his extreme impudence and audacity, he has tickled the fancy of very many of the people, who have given him money for the cause of Hungary—but down trodden Hungary, if your wrongs are never redressed until Kossuth marshals squadrons to battle for you, the last ebullient sand of time as it is being swallowed up in eternity will find you bound in chains of tyranny beneath the oppressive hand of Austria.

Go Kossuth to England and revel with the aristocracy of that country, and forget your father-land, for it is far better that her sons should groan beneath Austria's yoke to committing her destiny to the hands of one who in the hour of need deserted her, and who has abused her name to collect for himself a fortune, and who holds in higher esteem the institutions of despotic England, than the free government of the United States.

**POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.**—Hussey, Bond, & Hale's circular contains the following: "We have no reliable official returns on which to base an estimate of our present population, but we believe it to be from 200,000 to 220,000, and that of Oregon, 22,000 to 25,000. Advances from Europe, from China, and from Southern ports of this coast speak of a large prospective immigration hitherward, and official reports state that 5,000 may be expected from France during the coming six months. There are now about 23,000 French residents in the country, and 8,000 to 10,000 Chinese. A statement of immigration for four months, ending March 10, shows a balance of arrivals over departures (without counting the overland immigrants from Mexico) of 6,051, one-half of which arrivals reached the country during the last five weeks of the term."

**ASSIGNABILITY OF LAND WARRANTS.**—In his interpretation of the act of Congress of 28th September, 1850, authorizing the issue of nonassignable bounty land warrants, the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, decided that the soldier, after locating his warrants, could not make a valid title to the land so located, until after the issue of the patent. The question has been submitted to the Hon. Rufus Choate, whose view is that the conveyance may be made after the issue of the warrant, and before the issue of the patent. The phrase in the law "prior to the issue" having reference to the warrant, and not the patent.

The Whig Central Committee have appointed FRANCIS S. KAUFFMAN, of Lincoln county, a delegate from the 4th Congressional district of Kentucky, in place of HARVEY HELM, declined.

Mr. Edwin Forrest, the great American tragedian, on the 30th ult., concluded an engagement of sixty-nine nights, at the Broadway Theatre, New York. This is the most extraordinary engagement of the kind on record.

The Princeton Republican learns that the cholera had made its appearance in Union county. Two persons had died from it when their informant left.

**The Electoral Vote of 1852.**  
The bill which recently passed the United States Senate, apportioning members of Congress among the States, according to the last census, and which will no doubt be confirmed by the House of Representatives, increases the number of members to 234, and of Presidential Electors to 296, making 149 necessary to a choice.

The electoral vote of each State, under the new apportionment, compared with 1848, will be as follows:

States	1852.	'48.	States	1852.	'48.
Maine	8	9	Ohio	23	23
New Hampshire	6	6	Indiana	13	12
Vermont	6	6	Illinois	11	9
Massachusetts	13	12	Iowa	4	4
Rhode Island	4	4	Wisconsin	5	4
Connecticut	6	6	Michigan	6	5
New York	28	26	Kentucky	12	12
New Jersey	7	7	Missouri	9	7
Pennsylvania	21	23	Alabama	6	6
Delaware	3	3	Louisiana	6	6
Maryland	8	8	Tennessee	12	12
Virginia	16	17	Mississippi	7	6
North Carolina	10	11	Arkansas	4	3
South Carolina	8	9	Texas	4	4
Georgia	10	10	California	4	0
Florida	3	3			
Total				296	290

The States in italics voted for Gen. Taylor in 1848, giving him 163 votes. The losses and gains by the new apportionment are as follows:

Illinois and Missouri each gain two electoral votes.

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi and Arkansas, each gain one.

Virginia loses two electoral votes. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, North Carolina and South Carolina, each lose one.

California is added to the list.

An effort will doubtless be made in the House of Congress, to give Louisiana an additional member for her fraction. The effort was made in the Senate but failed.

It is said that the pending negotiations between the Secretary of State and the British minister, and also the representatives of the States of Central America, have been brought to a conclusion, and that the result is a treaty satisfactory to all parties. The rumor is corroborated by the fact that the Secretary has left the city on a visit to Massachusetts, to be absent about a fortnight, and that the Nicaragua minister has also departed.

In reply to a letter of inquiry, the first assistant of the Postmaster General has decided that an article or advertisement in a newspaper may be marked with a pen or pencil without subjecting the sheet to letter postage, if it is done for the sole purpose of readily attracting the attention of the person to whom the paper may be sent. If the mark should be made so as to convey any other information, the paper would then be charged with letter rates.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.**—Preston N. Bradley, Ephraim M. Ewing, and John F. Stockdale to be directors of the Southern Bank of Kentucky, on the part of the State of Kentucky.

We are pleased to welcome to our office the Boston Museum, a handsomely printed and ably edited journal. We hope to receive it regularly as it is an entertaining and readable paper.

The following article to correspondents, taken from the Augusta Chronicle, we commend to those of our friends who occasionally favor us with articles for the Messenger. But few, very few of those who write communications for newspapers punctuate their matter, and thereby impose some labor either upon the Editor or compositor. A gentle hint we hope will be sufficient from us upon this subject:

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.—PUNCTUATION.**—Upon reading some "rather" spotted "proof" the other day, we asked the young gentleman who set it up, to give us his rule for punctuation, to which he replied, "I set up as long as I can hold my breath, then put a comma; when I cough, I insert a semicolon; when I sneeze, a colon; and when I want another chew of tobacco, I insert a period." These rules are so simple—so lucid, and admirable, that we should be doing the typographical public an injury to withhold them, and we therefore put them on record.

**For the Weekly Messenger.**  
**CHARADE.**

BY A YOUNG LADY.

I am a word of 13 letters.  
My 1, 2, 3 is a celebrated river in Europe.  
My 1, 2, 5, 10 is the name of a plaything.  
My 10, 11, 12 is the name of a Pope of Rome.  
My 9, 12, 13 is the name of a fish.  
My 13, 12, 3, 4 is the Latin for gift.  
My 10, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3 is the name of a city in England.  
My 3, 2, 13 is a shake of the head.  
My whole is the name of a gentleman residing in Richmond, highly distinguished for literary talents.  
(Answer next week.)

The following toast was given at the annual Clay festival in New York:

The man whose birth makes this day glorious. "He has outlived detraction, and is disturbed by no dreams of ambition—removed from the storm of political conflict—animated by no desire but the good of his country, he still survives, the noble embodiment of Democratic Whig principles."

"We might hail thee as President with happy brow,  
But, oh! could we love thee more deeply than now!"

"Pride is a vice, which inclines a man to do it in others, and to overlook it in himself."

## Interview with Mr. Clay.

[Editorial Correspondence of the New York Express.]

WASHINGTON, April 28.

It has been more than a year since I had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Clay, and being again in Washington for a few days, the melancholy satisfaction has been allowed me of visiting him at his room in the National Hotel. He occupies his old quarters at the S. E. corner of the building, and which, when he shall be no more, will become sacred as the sick chamber of the great statesman of the country. In Europe, travellers go far out of their way to visit the dwelling places of the once distinguished men of the old world. Pilgrimages are made even by thousands annually to Ferney to see the chamber even where such a man as Voltaire, distinguished only for his intellect and wickedness, lived and died, and the little pictures of Washington and Franklin to be found there, with the remembrance of the splendid genius of the great French author, compensates an American for the labor and expense of such a far-off visit. So, either ascending or descending in the scale of merit, we love to visit the houses and familiar scenes of civilians and soldiers, who have filled a large space in the public mind. Mount Vernon, with something of the same spirit, will ever be hallowed ground to the countrymen of Washington, and those who are permitted to visit the chamber, where he died, will remember the place, as associated with, but not only historical and sacred, but the final habitation of one beloved and respected throughout the world.

Do not think the world has produced but one Washington. He was the great Captain of the whole civilized world, and such was the judgment of Frederick the Great, of Napoleon, and of the most renowned men of the old world. To America he was pre-eminently the man of the last century, as Mr. Clay, it seems to me, is pre-eminently the man of the present century. It is to-day, the thought of Mr. Clay, and one to which he gives most frequent utterance, why he has such friends. "I have neither power nor place, influential friends nor patrimony, inheritance nor titles, and yet no man has such friends as I have," are words often upon his lips. There is constant proof of this friendship in the attention of the troops of friends anxious to serve him. Little kindnesses, delicately bestowed, pour in upon him, sometimes by kind wishes, inquired and anxieties to serve him, sometimes in the presence of those, and such are often female friends, whose sympathies are pained to see Mr. Clay suffer as he does from the want of quiet sleep, and from that death-like and torturing cough, from which for months he has suffered so much, and for which he receives no relief.

The contrast of a year to me was most painful, and Mr. Clay looks physically, only like the wreck of the man he was. There is hardly strength enough in his hands to convey food to his mouth, and he is helped to and from his bed like a feeble child. He rises very late, and as he told me, has not known for a long time what it was to enjoy an hour of sweet, refreshing, natural sleep. But like an old forest oak, beautiful even in its decay, Mr. Clay still survives and exhibits the marks of past strength, and present power. The lustre of his eyes is undimmed. He both sees and knows his friends. The grasp of hands is as fervent, earnest and kindly impressive as ever it was. His voice continues to be all sweetness and melody except when its tones are moved by that bodily weakness which makes it painful for him to speak, and it is always very painful for him to speak long. But the greatest blessing which God vouchsafes to a dying man is his.

He has that peace of mind which the world can neither give nor take away, and an intellect as unclouded as in the day of its greatest brilliancy. Most of his thoughts are devoted to that change of existence from which none of us are exempt, and that change may come in an hour or a day, or it may be postponed till the spring or the summer flowers fade, and die. In the mean time Mr. Clay is tranquilly prepared for the messenger whenever he comes, and he remarks of his death in a confident, Christian spirit, that though "it may be presumption in him to say so, he looks forward to the world beyond the grave with faith in God, and trust in a better life." He is a member and communicant of the Episcopal Church, and among the few books in his room the word of God occupies the most conspicuous place.

On the public questions of the day he takes a deep interest. I mention it as an example worthy of the imitation of public men, that he told me that he never made a personal explanation in his life, while a member of either house of Congress. A strict parliamentarian, and the most accomplished Speaker that ever presided over the deliberations of any public body, his respect for the proprieties of life, and his love of order would never allow him to obtrude his private grief upon the public body.

In regard to public questions and public men his views are unalterably the same. He spoke of Kossuth as a graceful and accomplished man, and of the pleasure which his interview afforded him last winter, particularly in the intelligence displayed by him, and in the respectful attention which the Hungarian Chief, manifested for his opinions; but Kossuth's complaint that that interview had become public, surprised him, as there was no request, expectation or wish manifested that it should be private. On the contrary, it was an interview in the presence of several members of Congress, and of other distinguished public persons. Whatever hinted at private opinions was suppressed from the public report, and it was in the discharge of a public duty, perhaps the very last duty of his public life, that Mr. Clay felt called upon to resist the doctrine that it was lawful and proper for the United States, under any circumstances short of self-preservation, to interfere practically in the affairs of the governments of Europe.

I thought, too that he was shocked that so grave a subject as war should be trifled with, as it was by Kossuth in his play upon "those three little letters war" at the banquet given by the members of the New York Bar, and more recently in his New Jersey speeches, where he spoke of "material aid" as the purchase of "loyalty" for Hungary,

meaning those grim-looking and loud mouthed messengers of death, whose music, in their time, have either made millions of widows and orphans, or time since. The most prominent person in the muck was Fred. Douglass, the negro lecturer. A letter from Cassius M. Clay was read to the convention. Annexed we make two quotations from it, merely to gratify the thirst of our readers for seeing rich and rare productions. Look here:

"Still there is hope—still there is hope—still there is progress! 'Agitation' is not quieted! The battle 'rages along the whole line!' The State is split—the Church is split! The right of petition is won in the House—now the fight begins in the Senate! The end will be the same! So are parties split! A new element enters into the elections! The right of petition is vindicated! 'Constructive treason,' the last hope of tyrants, thank God, is dead!"

And this, by way of winding up: "Indeed! and does the chivalry grow pale at last? Lady Macbeth: 'out damned spot!—out!—I say—one—two—Why then, 'tis time to do it—hell is murky! Eie, my lord, 'tis a soldier and afraid! What need we fear, who know it? Where none can call our power to account? Yet who should have thought the old man to have so much blood in him!"

"Yes, there is progress! 'Don't give up the ship.' 'I have the honor to be your obedient servant,' C. M. CLAY."

**DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.**—At the suggestion of the Whig Central Committee, we herewith publish the names of the delegates to the Whig National Convention, appointed by the State Convention in February last, and request that any who do not expect to be able to attend the sitting of the National Convention, will notify Hon. James Harlan, Chairman of the Committee, to that effect as early as convenient, in order that others may be appointed to supply their places. We hope the Whig press of the State will copy the list, and call attention to this matter.

Two appointments have already been made by the Committee, viz: Ninian E. Gray, Esq., of Christian, in place of Hon. Philip Triplett, of Daviess, deceased, as delegate from the State at large, and Francis S. Kauffman, Esq., of Lincoln, in place of Harvey Helm, Esq., who will be unable to attend. The list now stands as follows:

**DELEGATES FROM THE STATE AT LARGE.**  
Gen. Leslie Combs, of Fayette; Hon. Joshua F. Bell, of Boyle; Col. John S. Williams, of Clarke; Ninian E. Gray, Esq., of Christian.

**DISTRICT DELEGATIONS.**  
First District—L. M. Flournoy, McCracken; A. F. Henry, Triplett; Dr. J. M. Johnson, Crittenden; W. F. Fowler, Livingston; Samuel Woodson, Hopkins.

Second District—John A. McLarnin, Christian; Geo. W. Triplett, Daviess; John T. Bunch, Henderson; Dav. R. Murray, Breckinridge; J. C. Walker, Meade.

Third District—David King, Logan; L. P. Bransford, Barren; William V. Loving, Warren; R. D. Murray, Hart; Francis M. Bristow, Todd.

Fourth District—Dav. R. Haggard, Cumberland; John Q. A. King, Cumberland; Wm. C. Anderson, Boyle; James Barbour, Boyle; Francis S. Kauffman, Lincoln.

Fifth District—John Cofer, Hardin; Jno. Rout, Anderson; Phil. B. Thompson, Mercer; Samuel Carpenter, Jr., Nelson; Robert C. Palmer, Washington.

Sixth District—George W. Dunlap, Garrard; Allan A. Burton, Garrard; John Ellis, Pike; David Irvine, Madison; Silas Woodson, Knox.

Seventh District—James M. Bullock, Shelby; William S. Helm, Shelby; Edward D. Hobbs, Jefferson; Wm. Riddle, Louisville; Gibson Malory, Oldham.

Eight District—Tucker Woodson, Jessamine; D. Howard Smith, Scott; Orlando Brown, Franklin; J. D. Helm, Woodford; Henry C. Pinfield, Fayette.

Ninth District—Chilton Allan, Clarke; A. W. Hamilton, Montgomery; John W. White, Montgomery; William S. Botts, Fleming; E. J. Hockaday, Greenup.

Tenth District—Joseph Doniphan, Bracken; George B. Hodge, Campbell; Charles S. Clarkson, Boone; James Southgate, Kenton; John G. Hickman, Mason.—Frankfort Commonwealth.

**PROSPECT OF WHIG HARMONY.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, whose feelings are all Democratic, has the following paragraph in his last letter:

"It is to be gathered from the address and from other circumstances, that the Southern Whigs will attend the Whig national convention, and use their influence to give it a proper and truly national direction, both as to their platform and their nominations. Further, there is good reason to believe that they will succeed, and, in that case, there will be harmony of action in a common cause."

We ourselves anticipate harmony, for the Whigs North and the Whigs South must and do know that Whig harmony is demanded by their own interests, and the interests of the country.

**NEW SLAVE LAW IN LOUISIANA.**—A law has passed the Legislature, and goes into effect in November next, which prohibits the emancipation of slaves in that State, except upon the express condition that they shall be sent out of the United States within twelve months; and requiring the payment of \$150, to be deposited in the treasury for each slave, to be applied in payment of passage to Africa, and support after arrival.

**APPOINTMENTS TO UTAH, &c.**—Orson Hyde (Mormon) has been nominated to the Senate by the President as associate Judge in the Territory of Utah, vice Broochus, resigned, and Mr. Richards (Mormon) has been nominated Secretary for Utah, vice Harris, resigned. Judge Brandeburg, of Utah, resigned yesterday. We have not yet learned who is to be his successor.

B. D. Harris, late Secretary of Utah, it is said, declines the secretaryship of New Mexico, tendered him by the President.

A convention of mongrel abolitionists—white and black, male and female, was held in Cincinnati a short time since. The most prominent person in the muck was Fred. Douglass, the negro lecturer. A letter from Cassius M. Clay was read to the convention. Annexed we make two quotations from it, merely to gratify the thirst of our readers for seeing rich and rare productions. Look here:

"Still there is hope—still there is hope—still there is progress! 'Agitation' is not quieted! The battle 'rages along the whole line!' The State is split—the Church is split! The right of petition is won in the House—now the fight begins in the Senate! The end will be the same! So are parties split! A new element enters into the elections! The right of petition is vindicated! 'Constructive treason,' the last hope of tyrants, thank God, is dead!"

And this, by way of winding up: "Indeed! and does the chivalry grow pale at last? Lady Macbeth: 'out damned spot!—out!—I say—one—two—Why then, 'tis time to do it—hell is murky! Eie, my lord, 'tis a soldier and afraid! What need we fear, who know it? Where none can call our power to account? Yet who should have thought the old man to have so much blood in him!"

"Yes, there is progress! 'Don't give up the ship.' 'I have the honor to be your obedient servant,' C. M. CLAY."

**DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.**—At the suggestion of the Whig Central Committee, we herewith publish the names of the delegates to the Whig National Convention, appointed by the State Convention in February last, and request that any who do not expect to be able to attend the sitting of the National Convention, will notify Hon. James Harlan, Chairman of the Committee, to that effect as early as convenient, in order that others may be appointed to supply their places. We hope the Whig press of the State will copy the list, and call attention to this matter.

Two appointments have already been made by the Committee, viz: Ninian E. Gray, Esq., of Christian, in place of Hon. Philip Triplett, of Daviess, deceased, as delegate from the State at large, and Francis S. Kauffman, Esq., of Lincoln, in place of Harvey Helm, Esq., who will be unable to attend. The list now stands as follows:

**DELEGATES FROM THE STATE AT LARGE.**  
Gen. Leslie Combs, of Fayette; Hon. Joshua F. Bell, of Boyle; Col. John S. Williams, of Clarke; Ninian E. Gray, Esq., of Christian.

**DISTRICT DELEGATIONS.**  
First District—L. M. Flournoy, McCracken; A. F. Henry, Triplett; Dr. J. M. Johnson, Crittenden; W. F. Fowler, Livingston; Samuel Woodson, Hopkins.

Second District—John A. McLarnin, Christian; Geo. W. Triplett, Daviess; John T. Bunch, Henderson; Dav. R. Murray, Breckinridge; J. C. Walker, Meade.

Third District—David King, Logan; L. P. Bransford, Barren; William V. Loving, Warren; R. D. Murray, Hart; Francis M. Bristow, Todd.

Fourth District—Dav. R. Haggard, Cumberland; John Q. A. King, Cumberland; Wm. C. Anderson, Boyle; James Barbour, Boyle; Francis S. Kauffman, Lincoln.

Fifth District—John Cofer, Hardin; Jno. Rout, Anderson; Phil. B. Thompson, Mercer; Samuel Carpenter, Jr., Nelson; Robert C. Palmer, Washington.

Sixth District—George W. Dunlap,



**260 ACRES OF GOOD LAND!**  
The Frankfort and Louisville railroad runs through the land, but not in a direction to injure it. The land is of good quality and produces well. There is about 180 acres of tillable land, the balance is well set in blue grass about 20 acres of thickly timbered land. The improvements are good and the water excellent. Upon the place is a good **Apple Orchard.**  
Terms will be made easy. **JOHN CROOK.**

CAMPBELL ON BAPTISM,  
received a large supply, and sold at the  
fishers' prices. Also, Hymn Books.  
J. H. MILLER.

purchase, a likely negro girl from 12 to  
years of age. Enquire at this office.  
26, 1892-11-14.

feel for your Patronage and your  
 several hundred new subscri-  
 ed properly to sustain the work,  
 ing the Editor's private purse  
 16

taken with garments in- and examine our stock  
 at the old stand, next door to where we will be h  
 our stock.  
 Store. G. W. F.  
 —11-11. Lexington, April

at FRAZER'S CORNER.  
to show them through  
YEISER & SCOTT.  
-12-16



